

Priceless Trophy Flags Exhibited at Naval Academy

IN the auditorium of the academy building at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis are 13,000 square yards of flags, most of them trophy flags, which will be on parade on the 15th of June.

The capture of these tattered banners helped to make the Stars and Stripes respected by the nations of the earth and reflect undying glory on the men of the United States navy. They are living proofs of the heroism and courage of the soldiers and sailors who fought to maintain the flag when the nation was struggling for independence, and later when she was fighting to firmly establish the foundations of the greatest republic in the world.

The American flag which is in use today was adopted by Congress April 4, 1818, and was designed by Capt. Samuel C. Reed. In 1777, June 14, the day now celebrated as Flag day, and nearly a year after the Declaration of Independence, Congress passed a resolution defining the flag of the nation, the flag of thirteen stripes, with a union of thirteen white stars in a blue field. However, before this date the flag with thirteen stripes had become almost universal, but instead of stars a variety of emblems for the union had been used, as on January 1, 1776, Gen. Washington unfurled at Cambridge, Mass., a flag composed of thirteen red and white stripes, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew emblazoned on the blue canopy in place of the stars. And this flag was also carried by the fleet under the command of Commodore Esek Hopkins when it sailed from the Delaware capes February 17, 1778.

The idea of the star is ascribed to John Adams, while some claim that the entire flag was borrowed from the coat of arms of the Washington family. In any case, the young republic used it as emblematic of a new constellation in the world of nations, and as such it is one of the very old national flags of the world.

Charles W. Stewart, superintendent of the library of naval and war records, says: "It was ordained and established June 14, 1777, by resolution of the Congress of the United States of North America and officially published September 2 and 3, 1777, by the secretary of the Congress, Charles Thomson."

Mr. Stewart adds: "Among the national ensigns the flag of Denmark is probably the oldest; and that of Russia, second in age. The present national flag of Spain dates from 1785, that of France from 1789, England from 1801, Italy from 1848, Japan from 1859,

Austria-Hungary from 1867, Germany from 1871, Portugal from 1911 and China from 1912.

Uncle Sam may well be proud of this collection of 172 flags at the academy, of which almost every banner is the trophy of a deed of heroism dating from the time when the famous old sea fighter, Esek Hopkins, was ordered to operate against Lord Dunmore and his marauders in the Virginia waters in 1776. There must have been a grim humor about this early hero, who pushed on to the Bahama Islands, captured Nassau, New Providence, and bore away with these to New England the Governor of the island.

Hopkins, who had been commissioned senior captain by Congress in 1775, at the same time John Paul Jones of Scotland, then a resident of Virginia, had been made senior lieutenant. Joshua Barney, who was the mate of a vessel at fourteen and a commander at sixteen, the first to unfurl the American flag in Maryland, his native state. Thomas Truxton, Edward Preble, James Lawrence, Oliver Hazard Perry, Isaac Hull, Stephen Decatur and a score or more of others were to capture these flags, many of them from Great Britain, when the British navy consisted of near a 14,000 men, while the little navy of the United States consisted of twenty vessels, besides sunboats, some of which were of a class less than frigates, and some were unscowtured.

From 1847 to 1901 this collection of flags, which should be one of America's most highly prized treasures, was kept at the Naval Academy and exhibited in the old Naval Institute Hall. In 1901, when it was decided to tear down this building, the flags were packed in iron boxes and stored away. Being in a dilapidated condition when they were taken down to be packed, grave fears were entertained that they would be further damaged by moths.

During the ten years they remained in storage repeated efforts were made to have the government take some steps to put them in a permanent state of preservation, but without success. The Navy League of the United States, through its president, Gen. Horace Porter, appealed to the Secretary of the Navy to take steps to have the flags removed before the natural process of decay ruined them past repair.

From year to year the matter went through the committees of Congress, until finally, in 1911, Commander William C. Cole, who was then the officer in charge of buildings and grounds at the Naval Academy, and who felt the necessity of immediate action, secured the services of Mrs. Amelia Fowler of Boston, who was recommended as an expert on flag preservation, to examine the flags and report what she considered best to have done.

Mrs. Fowler, after a careful examination, found the flags in a most deplorable condition, all of them moth-

UNCLE SAM is the Proud Possessor of About Fifteen Thousand Square Yards of Captured Banners—How They Have Been Restored by Expert Needlewomen and Are Now in Good Condition—The British Royal Standard, the Only Flag of Its Kind Ever Captured—Thrilling Deeds of American Seamen Brought to Mind by a Glance at Various Banners—Trophies of the War With Spain.

eaten, many in tatters and seemingly beyond hope of repair, so far as ever getting them in condition for display was concerned. But Commander Cole, who, in his efforts to get some measure passed by which an appropriation could be made for the repairing of the flags before it was too late.

In a moment of desperation he appeared before the members of the House of Representatives and dramatically held up the fast disintegrating tatters of Oliver Hazard Perry battle flag, which was the signal for action at the battle of Lake Erie, and which bears in clumsily fashioned letters the dying words of Capt. Lawrence, "Don't Give Up the Ship."

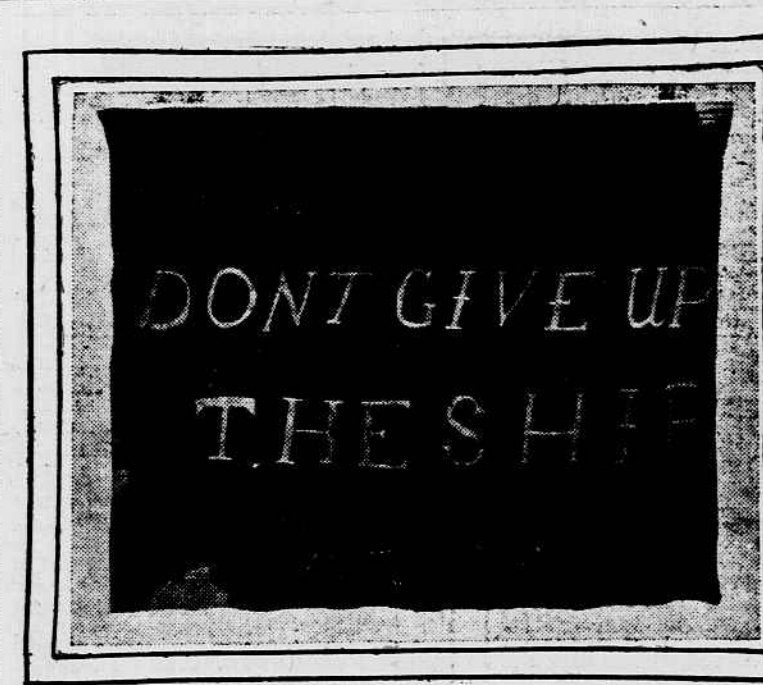
This mute appeal was more eloquent than words, and on April 8, 1912, Congress appropriated \$30,000 for the work of preservation.

About three months later Mrs. Fowler secured the services of forty expert needlewomen, who began the arduous task of sewing over by hand every inch of the 15,000 square yards in the flags, which the natural decay of age as well as the almost helpless ravages of moths made any ordinary method of preservation seem impossible.

A special process was originated by Mrs. Fowler, which is described as "spreading the tattered remnants of each flag upon a backing of heavy Irish linen of a neutral color. The delicate work was done by the original measurement of the flag, by a knowledge of its design and by placing in vertical and horizontal lines the warp and wool threads in the original flag was then sewn firmly to the linen backing by needlewomen under Mrs. Fowler's instruction and guidance. The stitches of silk or linen thread cover the entire surface of the flag and its backing, with a very strong, yet hardly visible network or circular meshwork about half an inch in diameter.

The thread is carefully dyed to match the colors of the old flag, however faded and stained in varying degrees, where there are gaps or missing parts in the original, and the stitches dyed to match the adjacent edge of the old hunting complete the design of the flag and the story of the pieces that are gone.

Less than a year after the labor of repairing was begun, on May 16, 1912, the



PERRY'S BATTLE FLAG HOISTED ON THE FLAGSHIP LAWRENCE AS A SIGNAL FOR ACTION DURING THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1813.

flags were completed and put on exhibition at the Naval Academy, where they occupy forty-one cases and twenty-three paneled spaces on the ceiling of the auditorium. Twelve hundred yards of Irish linen was especially imported for this work at a cost of \$1,500.

In the ceiling of the Academy building is one of the most interesting of the trophy flags. It is a British royal standard taken from the parliament house at York, now Toronto, then the capital of upper Canada, when that place was taken by the squadron under Commodore Isaac Chauncey and land force under Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, April 27, 1813. The squadron with about 1,700 soldiers aboard effected a landing at York, under cover of a fire of grape from the ships, cleared a way through the Indians and sharpshooters that the English had formed to oppose them, and stormed the batteries. The capture of York resulted not only in the acquisition of the royal standard, but the English had been captured and held by any nation, but in a large quantity of naval and military stores, many boats built for the transportation of the troops and the taking of a vessel of twenty guns that was nearly finished. The town and its garrison were evacuated May 1, when it was evacuated.

The royal standard, as the first flag of Great Britain is generally known, is a banner or square flag blazoned with the arms of the United Kingdom, which is hoisted at the masthead of every vessel of the realm or any member of the royal family is embarking on board a vessel, or the flagstaff over their residence when they may be on shore. The royal salute for this flag is twenty-one guns.

This banner in the Naval Academy has been restored in a wonderful way. It is still a beautiful banner, though tarnished by age and neglect, but must have been a glorious sight as it floated over the parliament house. There are gaps or missing parts in this banner as displayed by the Foot Guards, July 1, 1801. Simultaneously it was hoisted on Bedford Tower, Dublin, to celebrate the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, the United Kingdom dating from the first day of that year.

The three gold lions, "passant guardant," in the first and fourth quarters, are for England; the red lion, rampant, in the second quarter, is for Scotland; the gold harp, in the third quarter, is for Ireland. The center of the shield, or escutcheon of pretence, represents the Hanoverian dominions in Germany, including the arms of Brunswick (two gold lions on a red field);

of Luneburg, a blue lion, "rampant," on a gold field, "some of hearts proper," and of Saxony, a silver or white horse, "coursant," on a red field. There is also a further escutcheon of pretence, and bears on a red field the crown of Charlemagne, as the badge of the office of arch treasurer to the Holy Roman Empire. The arms of Hanover are surmounted by, or "crowned with," the electoral bonnet, indicating that the ruler of Hanover was an elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

The ensign of the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, captured by the United States frigate *Constellation* in an action fought off the island of Nevis, West Indies, February 9, 1793, is of extreme interest as a trophy flag to most Washingtonians visiting the Naval Academy, from the fact that the old Constellation was here about two years ago when the navy yard, and was visited by a number of patriotic citizens and school children, acting as it did as an object lesson for students of the early naval history of our country.

The *Insurgente*, at the time of her capture, was the finest vessel in the French navy, carrying forty-eight guns and manned by 409 men, almost a hundred more than the *Constellation*, and was reputed one of the fastest ships afloat. An early account of the fight gives a graphic description that would enthrall the most consummate land-lubber. The writer says:

"After a chase of three hours the *Constellation* came alongside of the enemy and opened a destructive fire upon the *Insurgente*. Both ships kept up a fierce cannonade for an hour and a half. The *Constellation* shot out of the smoke, wore round, hauled aboard her antagonist's stern and prepared to deliver a raking fire. At the moment the *Insurgente* struck her colors and the contest ended."

The *Insurgente* was refitted and taken into the service of the United States, but in July, 1800, was lost with all on board. The first slave ship captured by the United States, in August of 1800, off the Congo coast of Africa, was captured by the *Constellation*.

The flag captured by Admiral Dewey at Manila bay are in this auditorium, and some of them are in the hands of the sailors. The main of the Spanish cruiser *Don Antonio de Ulloa* is a reminder of the plucky captain who refused to surrender at the battle of Manila bay, on May 1, 1898, so the flag with her guns blazing defiance and all

flag flying. The flag of Rear Admiral Montoia, also captured at Manila bay; the ensign of the Spanish cruiser *Cristobal Colon*, taken after the battle of Santiago de Cuba by men from the United States battleship *Oregon* on July 3, 1898; a beautiful ensign captured from the Spanish armed steamer *Santo Domingo* by the United States auxiliary cruiser *Eagle* off Piedras point, west of the Isle of Pines, on the southwest coast of Cuba, July 2, 1898, are more recent trophies.

The thrilling deeds of American seamen are written in burning words over these captured banners, and they may well be displayed with pride that carries no boasting. A Chinese artillery flag, captured during the Boxer trouble, in 1900, is an evidence of the bravery of Joseph Mitchell, first-class gunner's mate of the legation guard at Peking during the siege of the legation by the Boxers, on July 12, 1900, when, under fire from a Boxer barricade, he made a dash from the line of defense, accompanied by a British marine, who met his death. They were covered by Private Young of the United States marines, who, by his accurate fire, kept the Boxers down.

An ensign of the British brig *Frolic*, captured by the United States sloop *Wasp* in 1812, recalls a bloody battle of that time.

The *Wasp* was in Europe when war was declared and returned to the Delaware with a prize. She then sailed on a cruise toward the middle of October, 1812, when she fell in with a squadron of British merchantmen, conveyed by a vessel of war. It was on Sunday morning, October 18, and the vessel was the *Frolic*. When the *Wasp* had come within fifty or sixty yards of the enemy the latter opened fire; it was returned by the *Wasp* with vigor. The sea was very rough, making it difficult to manage the vessels. In fact, they were so near at one time that they touched each other, when the *Wasp* was terribly hurt. After a time, when the Americans boarded the enemy, they found no one to oppose them.

The decks were covered by the dead and wounded and every man who was able had gone below, except the old seaman at the wheel. The officers cast down their swords in token of submission. The *Wasp* was called *Wasp* by the *Frolic's* colors. Capt. Jacob Jones of the *Wasp* was honored by Congress with the rank of Lieutenant, and later, after which a popular song of the day described the fight:

The sea heavily fought, but his arms were all broken,
And he died from his death wounds aghast and affrighted;

But the *Wasp* darted forward her death-dealing
Sword, and on his bosom his lightning alighted.
She pierced through his entrails, she maddened
His brain, and he groined as if torn with
And long wail John Bull rue the terrible day
He met the American *Wasp* on a Frolic.

A historical trophy of interest whose motto is known to young and old alike throughout the land is the battle flag of Commodore Perry, the identical banner that he hoisted at the masthead of the flagship *Lawrence* as a signal for action on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

This banner bears the dying words of the brave Commander Lawrence, "Don't Give Up the Ship," and looked down on the terrible carnage wrought that day on Lake Erie when Capt. Perry, a young man of twenty-seven, was fighting the seasoned old warrior, Commander Barclay, a veteran who had served under Nelson at Trafalgar, where he had lost an arm. The *Lawrence*, Perry's ship, was the principal target for the enemy and the chief sufferer. She was damaged so severely that it seemed impossible to keep her afloat, so Perry left her to board the *Niagara*. The colors of the *Lawrence* were actually hauled down, and the *Niagara* into action, thus cutting the British line and turning the tide of battle. This flag would probably have been captured by the English instead of peacefully reposing at the Naval Academy.

When Perry, in the *Niagara*, forced the gallant enemy to wave the white flag, the *Lawrence* was still afloat and the American colors were again flying.

The first United States ensign hoisted in Japan by Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, which marked the dawn of a new era for the Japanese people, and opened up the ports of Hakodadi and Simoda to American commerce, and later to the world, is in this collection of flags. Commodore Perry, at his interview with the imperial commissioner, Tokura, Prince of Iddo, and Ido, Prince of Iwanai, at Uraga, near Yokohama, July 14, 1853, presented a letter from President Fillmore with great pomp and ceremony. March 31, 1854, the commodore signed at Yokohama a provisional treaty, and later the commerce between the two nations became general.

Beautiful Korean flags, captured June 11, 1871, end color to the walls of the auditorium. They were taken at the punitive attack on the forts at Kang Ho, Sales river, near Boies anchorage, Korea, which read from bottom to top: "Es-ban-nerette has the eight symbols of Korea, which read from bottom to top: 'Faith, temperance, honesty, courage, benevolence, charity, love, purity.'"

A huge flag in the jack of the *Guerriere*, captured by the *Constellation* in the night of August 19, 1812. This was a deadly conflict with the entire force of each vessel. After a time the rigging of the two vessels became entangled and both parties prepared to board. Lieut. Morris of the *Constellation* endeavored to lash the vessels together, but before he could accomplish his purpose the *Guerriere* filled and she shot ahead instantly, exposing the shattered condition of her antagonist. The foremost of the

Guerriere fell, carrying with it her mainmast. She surrendered, and the *Constellation* carried the news of her great victory to Boston, and the prestige of the American navy was raised.

February 20, 1815, the *Constellation* captured the British ship *Cyane*, which was among the last captures of the war of 1812. The *Constellation* at that time mounted fifty-two guns and carried a crew of 470 men. The *Cyane* was a frigate-built ship, mounting in all thirty-four guns, and with her was the *Levant*, a new twenty-one gun ship. The *Cyane* and the *Levant* were forced out of the fight, came back and was also captured. This action on the part of the second British ship, which could have escaped had her commander been willing to abandon her crippled consort, won enthusiastic praise from the American officers. A little later the *Levant* was recaptured by an English fleet that chased the *Constellation* and her prizes.

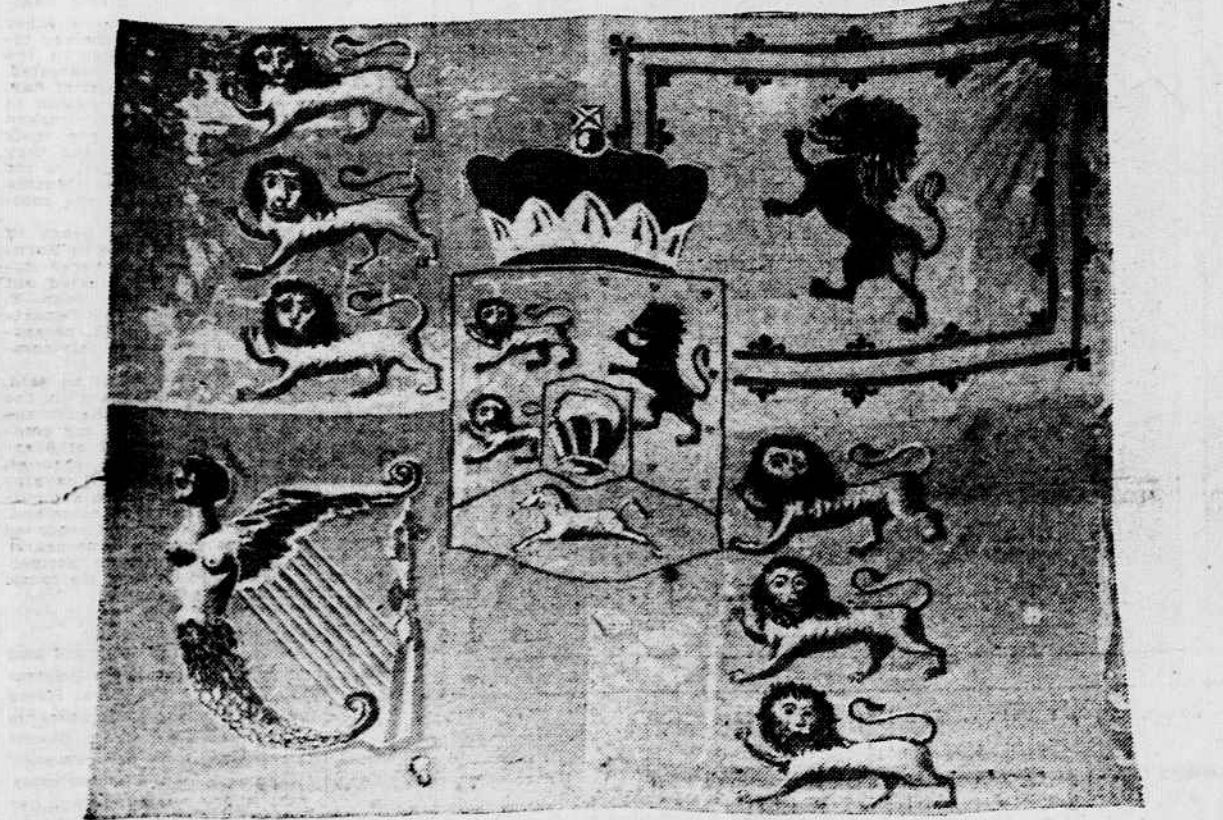
The ensign of the Macedonian, a trophy of one of Stephen Decatur's battles, was captured by the forty-four-gun ship *United States* from the Macedonian, a fine forty-nine-gun ship flying the British colors, Sunday, October 25, 1812.

The ensign of the *Albemarle*, captured from the Confederates October 27, 1864, is a red, white and blue flag, showing the United States flag used in the Gulf of Mexico during the war. It is a relic of the Spanish war, notably Admiral Cervera's flag, the flag of Rear Admiral Monro, captured at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and the first Spanish flag hoisted down at Porto Rico in 1898.

Other interesting trophies were captured by Edward Preble, whose prowess in the Mediterranean led the United States and other nations of the piratical practices of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, known as the Barbary states, whose depredations on the commerce of the world and whose insolence had become hateful, considering their real insignificance when compared with the powers that submitted to their insults.

At a time when the United States had no navy to protect her merchant vessels she was compelled to pay tribute money to the Bey of Algiers for immunity for her vessels on the high seas. In 1800 the United States man-of-war *George Washington*, Capt. Bainbridge commanding, sent over a pay cruise tribute in money to the Bey. Having arrived in port and paid the tribute the commander was ordered by the Bey to sail to Constantine to carry presents from the Bey to Sultan Selim III. When Capt. Bainbridge told the Bey he could not do so without orders from his government he replied: "You pay me tribute, by which you become my brother; therefore I have a right to order you as I think proper."

Being under the guns of the Algerian fort, Capt. Bainbridge was compelled to obey and sailed out of port flying the Algerian flag over his vessel. This tribute money was paid until a manly voice in Congress arose, exclaiming: "Millions for defense, but not a penny for tribute," and another hero—Commodore Decatur—sailing with his ship, the *United States*, to the Gulf of Tunis, and on June 30, 1815, this distinguished commander lived at Kala-mine, near Georgetown.



THE ONLY ROYAL ENGLISH STANDARD CAPTURED AND HELD BY ANY NATION. IT WAS TAKEN AT YORK, CANADA, APRIL 27, 1813.

Odd Chinese Trees and Shrubs Growing in Washington Parks and Streets

SAVANTS have declared that China is the richest country in the world in ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers. Because of this and because of a striking similarity of climate between that of eastern China and eastern North America the United States Department of Agriculture introduced a number of Chinese trees and shrubs into this country by way of experiment.

The experiment in a great many cases was so successful that the department has continued importing and experimenting since the original introduction, until today if all Chinese trees and shrubs were withdrawn from the public parks, drives, streets, grounds, etc., the country would suffer an incalculable loss and would present a barren and desolate appearance to the eye.

The majority of the trees from the

orient are ornamental shade trees and were imported for the express purpose of introducing decoration and variety into the landscape and horticultural schemes throughout the country. In 1912 there were seventy-nine different importations, including many kinds of Chinese trees. They were transplanted with celerity upon arriving at their respective destinations, and a suitable length of time was permitted to elapse in which to note their possibilities before any definite statements were given, out concerning them.

Chinese trees and shrubs are found scattered widely throughout the United States, though they grow most abundantly and flourish with greater hardiness along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Florida and in the semi-arid states like Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and parts of California. In Washington there are a large number of Chinese trees and shrubs in the Department of Agriculture grounds, Smithsonian grounds, parks, large and small, streets and avenues have a generous supply of the trees that are doing well.

Portions of the speedway in Potomac Park are bordered with Chinese trees. Among them is the koelreuteria, or Chinese varnish tree, which blossoms so exquisitely in July and August. Its flowers are a dainty yellow. The trees cast beautiful shade. There are a number of them on 14th street and also on the Monument grounds. Koelreuteria varieties are being continually imported. The pistacia grows here and there on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture. It has handsome autumn foliage, somewhat resembling the rich fall coloring of the sugar maples.

One of the most decorative is the Chinese maple, which grows to an average height of seventy feet and whose leaves turn a wonderful golden yellow in the autumn. They are found in parks.

The Chinese elm is remarkable for its adaptability. It thrives quite as well in the Colorado desert as in Washington, and equally well in the Dakotas. Specimens of this tree are to be found in Zoo Park. It is frequently used as a wind break. Its leaves are somewhat smaller than the leaves of the American elm.

The spring flowering magnolias are deciduous trees. A peculiarity is that this Chinese magnolia flowers before the leaves appear. It bears large purple flowers. The magnolia trees at the Treasury and the White House are especially worthy of note when they are in bloom.

Probably the tree that has proved most useful in America is the "tree of heaven." It grows commonly along roadsides, in private grounds and in public parks in Washington, but it can also survive the clouds of copper smoke found in so many of the larger towns of Arizona. It has been subjected to great heat and appears to adapt itself to conditions of temperature most admirably. It can endure cold, though in extreme cold it suffers more than it does in extreme heat. Semi-arid in the south and west, have apparently no deteriorating effects upon it whatsoever. In Boston this tree has become naturalized.

One of the most ancient of Washington trees is a *Palafoxia*, or "empress tree" of China. It is in the vicinity of Chevy Chase Lake and on the grounds of a residence that once was owned by a rector of Rock Creek parish. The "empress tree" has an unusually large leaf. It flowers in the early spring and is followed by seed pods of good size. Specimens may also be found in the White House grounds.

The *sophora*, or *podagra* tree, grows in the park squares of Washington and also on the Capitol grounds. The *sophora* is very common in Japan as well as in China.

Small trees have been introduced in the Department of Agriculture grounds. It is remarkable because of the whiteness of its bark that it makes its bark grows whiter, and in old age it is as snowy as that on the whitest of white birch. The pine in China is regarded as sacred.

The *Cladrastis tinctoria*, or yellow wood, is a Chinese tree not yet introduced into the Department of Agriculture grounds, as does the *gleditsia*, a locust from the orient.

A new willow has been shipped from China, a variety of the Babylonian or weeping willow, which is so popular. The willow grows in Potomac Park along the speedway. Its distinguishing feature is its globular head. There follows a controversy among arboriculturists as to whether or not the willow originated in Babylonia or China.

Many people regard the ginkgo tree of China as the most beautiful of all those that have been shipped from one country across the Pacific. The ginkgo is commonly known as the maidenhair tree, and it bears a fruit which the Chinese eat with considerable relish. The ginkgo is a large tree when mature, but as a rule it is planted along narrow streets in Washington because of the narrowness and closeness of its crown. It does not border wide avenues as the trees that border wide avenues do. It is found on 13th street, H street, Pierce street, west of the Jackson street north of Pennsylvania avenue.

At the 13th street entrance of the De-

partment of Agriculture grounds there is an ancient Chinese tree. The ginkgo is an ancient tree.

A tree with a botanical name of *cryptomeria japonica* is a famous tree in Washington because in China it has the honor of bordering the paths of the emperors. It is a tree of old roads and roads which it is more properly a Japanese tree. It grows in Lafayette Square.

In southern California and through-out the southern states a new bamboo tree is being tried out. A grove of this tree is known as the Texas grove. It is not grown in Washington, as it cannot stand penetrating cold and raw winds.

In the south a new bamboo tree is being tried out. A grove of this tree is known as the Texas grove. It is not grown in Washington, as it cannot stand penetrating cold and raw winds.

Chinese authorities agree that, on the whole, the Chinese fruit is inferior to much of the fruit raised in this country. This is true especially of plums, peaches and apples, but not pears. A number of fruit trees have been brought from China for experimental purposes. The federal government has entire charge of this sort of work. The Department of Agriculture is so thoroughly systematized that it is prepared to cope with any emergency that may arise. It has the facilities for handling everything from a perplexing question, and private parties naturally lack this extensive equipment and are discouraged from importing foreign fruit.

The Department of Agriculture. An illustration of things that happen when proper precautions are not taken. This disease was brought from China and killed all the chestnuts through large portions of the country.

Eventually, no doubt, a taste for many of the odd Chinese fruits will be cultivated and in that way they may become popular. People are beginning to use the Chinese persimmon more and more, and with many it finds distinct favor. It is believed that the introduction of the Chinese jujube, which bears a fruit resembling a date, will make possible a new variety of fruit for the table. The jujube fruit is as large as a plum, and in appearance, though it has a distinctly reddish cast. Those

who have eaten it claim that it tastes very much like a date. A number of jujube trees grow on the Department of Agriculture grounds. The Chinese laundryman offers so proudly along with his lily and Chinese candy at Christmas, or New Year, are called *tychete* nuts. Children sometimes nibble at them, but as yet they have failed to win the favor of grown-ups.

The Chinese hawthorn has a fruit that grows as large as a big crab apple. There are several orchards of these hawthorns scattered through the United States. In Washington young plants grow in the Botanic Gardens. The Chinese are very fond of its fruit. The newness is the so-called butterfly shrub, or buddleia. Potomac Park has a large number of these shrubs. It does not derive its name from its strong likeness to the butterfly, but because butterflies and moths are attracted to it at certain seasons can be seen constantly flitting around it.

Large numbers of the sumac tree have been imported from China, and have been welcomed. The viburnums, or snow ball, is a Chinese importation. It is plentiful along the speedway in Potomac Park and in the Capitol grounds. The shrub, or smoke bush, also known as the mist tree, is a pretty occupant of every Washington park. An impression that arboriculturists wish to correct is that the California privet is not a California privet at all. The name is a misnomer. It is properly termed *ligustrum*, and is a deciduous shrub which comes from China. The privets form the majority of hedges in Washington. Most American honeysuckles are of Chinese extraction, and a great many of the hydrangeas, especially those that bloom late in the fall. Both of these are to be found in parks and in many private yards. The forsythia, or golden bell, is a beautiful Chinese vine, and the bank on Massachusetts avenue between 14th and 15th streets is covered with masses of it. The blue spirea, in Potomac Park and the Botanic Gardens, is another Washington favorite. The *rosa rugosa* and the Chinese *wistaria* are found throughout the city.

New Chinese elms, poplars, willows, the white bark pine and the butterfly shrub are the Department of Agriculture's latest successful innovations in the city.

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Chinese authorities agree that, on the whole, the Chinese fruit is inferior to much of the fruit raised in this country. This is true especially of plums, peaches and apples, but not pears. A number of fruit trees have been brought from China for experimental purposes. The federal government has entire charge of this sort of work. The Department of Agriculture is so thoroughly systematized that it is prepared to cope with any emergency that may arise. It has the facilities for handling everything from a perplexing question, and private parties naturally lack this extensive equipment and are discouraged from importing foreign fruit.

The Department of Agriculture. An illustration of things that happen when proper precautions are not taken. This disease was brought from China and killed all the chestnuts through large portions of the country.

Eventually, no doubt, a taste for many of the odd Chinese fruits will be cultivated and in that way they may become popular. People are beginning to use the Chinese persimmon more and more, and with many it finds distinct favor. It is believed that the introduction of the Chinese jujube, which bears a fruit resembling a date, will make possible a new variety of fruit for the table. The jujube fruit is as large as a plum, and in appearance, though it has a distinctly reddish cast. Those

who have eaten it claim that it tastes very much like a date. A number of jujube trees grow on the Department of Agriculture grounds. The Chinese laundryman offers so proudly along with his lily and Chinese candy at Christmas, or New Year, are called *tychete* nuts. Children sometimes nibble at them, but as yet they have failed to win the favor of grown-ups.

The Chinese hawthorn has a fruit that grows as large as a big crab apple. There are several orchards of these hawthorns scattered through the United States. In Washington young plants grow in the Botanic Gardens. The Chinese are very fond of its fruit. The newness is the so-called butterfly shrub, or buddleia. Potomac Park has a large number of these shrubs. It does not derive its name from its strong likeness to the butterfly, but because butterflies and moths are attracted to it at certain seasons can be seen constantly flitting around it.

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